A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND ROLE OF CLUBS/ASSOCIATIONS ON THE PERFORMANCE OF WRESTLERS IN KARNATAKA STATE.

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CHAPTER -I

INTRODUCTION

Sports have been an integral part of human life since the beginning of civilization. All aspects of human life have been impacted by developments in education, and sports are no exception. Organizations from both the public and private sectors are now more interested in promoting sports. It is precise to say that sports have become a part and parcel of life. Our lives would be like a tree without blossoms and fruits if there were no sports.

In essence, a sport is that component of human activity that promotes better body-mind coordination. The Greeks were the first civilized people to place equal emphasis on developing both the "Man of Action" and the "Man of Wisdom" through games, athletics, and physically demanding activities. They discovered that without physical activity or participation in sports, intellectual progress would not have been possible (Jarvie, 2006).

Wrestling is one of the ancient games that was admired four thousand years ago. We have discovered that in India and Egypt, wrestling was a highly contested game. There is ample evidence about wrestling in India from the Puranas. To mention some examples, Bhim and Balram were able to defeat Hidimba and Bakasur during the Mahabharata period, whereas Kansa was killed by Balram and Krishna (Khan, 1964).

Wrestling in Egypt delighted in an uncommon regard. The earliest representation was discovered in a model from the fifth Dynasty (2470-2320 B.C.), which had images of six sets of youngsters. This fresco outshines all previous Egyptian examples in terms of its inventive value and is the main example of youngster wrestling that has been documented that we are aware of. The 219 pictures from the tomb of Bahti III, the 400 illustrations from the tomb of Beni-Hassan, and the drawings from the tomb of Sethi show that ground wrestling in ancient Egypt was characterized by varying systems and by rules that are similar to those of modern master wrestling. (Sanga and Yadav, 2002).

Wrestling is the father of all sports. Wrestling has a long history in Indian sports and culture, dating back to times before the Ramayana and Mahabharata. The

closest martial art in its various forms and most adorable epic personalities of the great wrestlers, such as the mighty Hanuman and Mahabali Bhima in the Ramayana and Mahabharata, respectively, are the clearest proof of social acceptance of their battle modus. India has competed in the modern Olympic Games since the beginning of the 19th century.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The purpose of the study was to investigate the Socio-Economic Status and role of Clubs/Associations on the performance of wrestlers in Karnataka state.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To find out the Socio-Economic status of the Wrestlers of Karnataka state.
2. To find out the level of performance of wrestlers of Karnataka State.
3. To know the role of Wrestling Clubs/Associations on performance of wrestlers of Karnataka State.
4. To know the relationship between Socio-Economic status and performance of wrestles of Karnataka State.
5. To know the role of Wrestling Clubs/Associations on performance of Wrestles of Karnataka State.
6. To estimate the impact of the role of club/association and socio-economic status on the performance of wrestlers. And construct a model to predict the performance of wrestlers.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

Socio-economic status is an important factor in sports success and sport is an important ingredient in a democratic society. An individual's socio-economic status may influence his choice of activity, in which he takes part effectively and performed the skills with a high level of motivations. It has been recognized that socio-economic factors play a vital role in an individual’s performance in sports. The Socio-economic status make-up of an individual plays an important role in their achievements in every field of life.

Sports club is basic structure and functional unit in overall set-up of sports in any country. These sports clubs/associations promote their respective sports and trains the athletes and supports them to achieve at higher level.

On the basis of this background the investigator notes that Socio-Economic status and the contribution of clubs/associations has paramount influence in wresting performance. Further this study makes the contribution in following ways;

1. The present study is great source of inspiration to the present and future wrestlers, promoters, educational institutions and wrestling organizations to develop new guidelines, to improve existing facilities, to facilitate organization and administrative set-up pattern on the basis of present scientific work.
2. This study will be served to promote wrestling consciousness among people.
3. The present study will give the knowledge about the socio-economic status of the wrestlers of Karnataka state.
4. The present study will give the information about the wrestling clubs' status and their contribution to performance of the wrestlers.
5. The study will help to promote the wrestling clubs/associations in Karnataka State.
6. This study will be a valuable addition to the professional literature of wrestling in India.
7. The present study will be helpful in providing leads for conducting research studies in similar direction for other indigenous games.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

1. The study was delimited to Wrestlers in Karnataka State only.
2. The study was delimited to the variables; socio-economic status, role of clubs/associations and performance of wrestlers.
3. The study was delimited to male and female wrestlers.
4. The age range of the subjects was 15 to 25 years.
5. The study was delimited to 400 wrestlers. In which 200 women and 200 men wrestlers.

6. The study was delimited to selected 73 wrestling Clubs/Associations of Karnataka state.
7. The study was further delimited to the wrestlers at least participated in inter-collegiate level.
8. The data was collected from the year 2015 onwards.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

1. The data was collected by using questionnaires; it would be limitation.
2. The response obtained from the subjects through questionnaire was to be treated as correct and genuine which was considered as one of the limitations.
3. No motivational techniques were used while date collection.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:

Following hypothesizes were formulated for the study;

1. It was hypothesized that the socio-economic status of the Wrestlers of Karnataka state would be at medium level.
2. It was also hypothesized that the level of performance of wrestlers would be good.
3. It was hypothesized that the role of wrestling club/ associations would be at average level.
4. It was further hypothesized that, there would be a significant relationship between Socio-Economic Status and performance level of wrestlers of Karnataka State.
5. It was also hypothesized that there would be significant relationship between role of wrestling clubs/associations and performance level of wrestlers of Karnataka State.
6. It was also hypothesized that the independent variables confined to this study may significantly contribute to predict the performance of wrestlers.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS:

Wrestling:

“The sport or activity of grappling with an opponent and trying to throw or hold them down on the ground, typically according to a code of rules”. (Wikipedia, Retrieved 2023)

Socio-Economic Status:

“Socioeconomic status is the position of an individual or group on the socioeconomic scale, which is determined by a combination of social and economic factors such as income, amount and kind of education, type and prestige of occupation, place of residence, and—in some societies or parts of society—ethnic origin or religious background”. (APA Dictionary of Psychology, Retrieved 2023)

Performance:

“Performance refers to an athlete’s ability to demonstrate proficiency and skill in a particular sport, considering various physical, mental, and environmental factors”. (Athletic Insight, Retrieved 2023).

Clubs/Associations:

“A sports club or sporting club, sometimes an athletics club or sports society or sports association, is a group of people formed for the purpose of playing sports”. (Wikipedia, Retrieved 2023)

CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

"The review of related literature is an instrumental in the selection of topic, formation of hypothesis and deductive reasoning leading to the problem. It helps to get a clear idea and supports the findings with regards to the problem under study" Thirumalaisamy (1997).

The review of related literature gives foundation to any field which helps to build future research, which helps in planning and execution of research. The review of related literature helps in better understanding the problem and also avoids unnecessary duplication. The review of related literature plays a vital role in analyze the research gap in the selected area by knowing that, what is already discovered and what others has attempted to find out.

The researcher had gone through the number of journals, books and websites related to the present study. Investigator made an attempt was made to describe briefly few of the important and relevant studies and researches conducted. Though the information available regarding the role of sport clubs/association in promotion of sports is very scanty yet the researcher did his best efforts to review the concerned literature based on previous research findings and identified some studies which have direct or indirectly relevance with the study under investigation.

The literature reviewed has been discussed under two heading as follows;

2.1. Reviews on Socio-economic status and wrestling performance related to the present study and similar studies.

2.2. Reviews on Role/Contribution of clubs related to the present study and similar studies.

2.1. REVIEWS ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND WRESTLING PERFORMANCE RELATED TO THE STUDY AND SIMILAR STUDIES.

Gebregiorgis and Kumar C. K. (2022), conducted a study to assess the Socio-Economic Status and Running Performance of Ethiopian Long and Middle-Distance Runners. This study states that the Ethiopian athletes overcame the economic problems in addition to effect of sports training. The present study was concluded that there was a negative correlation between socio-economic status and athletic performance of Ethiopian athletes.

Tandon et al., (2021), in his study Socioeconomic Inequities in Youth Participation in Physical Activity and Sports. The benefits of participating in sports and physical activity are not equally distributed, nor are the possibilities for these activities. The purpose of this study was to compare and characterize youth sports and physical activity experiences according to socioeconomic characteristics. A cross-sectional survey was administered to King County, Washington, USA students enrolled in grades five through twelve. Students were questioned about their experiences with sports and physical exercise as well as demographics like family wealth, which was divided into three categories: low, medium, and high. 1038 young people participated, of whom 58% were non-White, 32% were from families where languages other than English are spoken, and 50% were girls. Children from low-income families reported participating in sports less frequently, fewer days per week of physical activity, and lower rates of never having played sports. The following hurdles to sports were more frequently mentioned by kids from low-income families: (1) not wanting to get hurt, (2) not feeling welcome on teams, (3) too expensive, and (4) transportation. Richer households were three times more likely to have middle schoolers satisfy physical activity guidelines, and wealthy high school students were three times more likely to have played sports at any point in their lives than their less wealthy counterparts. Youth physical activity and sports participation results were inversely correlated with socioeconomic status. It is possible to change the disproportionately mentioned obstacles to sports participation, and cross-sector approaches can support play equity.

2.2. REVIEW ON ROLE/CONTRIBUTION OF CLUBS AND SIMILAR STUDIES:

A study of professional football sponsorship in the German Bundesliga and the English Premier League was done in 2017 by Andre Wolfgang Buhler. In order to better understand professional football sponsorship, a study was conducted from three distinct views, including those of the clubs, the sponsors, and a joint perspective between the football clubs and the sponsors. The topic included the popularity of the English Premier League and the German Bundesliga in terms of business sponsorships. The quantitative survey and interviews with club representatives and sponsorship specialists were both used to acquire the data. The 460 sponsors and sporting clubs were targeted. Both parametric and non-parametric tests were used for the data analysis. To identify the sponsors, context studies were performed on more than 500 clubs, the websites of sponsors, and 106 football games that were broadcast on television. For professional football teams, corporate sponsors, and researchers in the field of sponsorship, the study is significant from a theoretical and practical standpoint because it revealed new dimensions of relationship quality in the context of professional football sponsorship. Additionally, it is important for the business and sponsorship of football.

An investigation was conducted by Eva-Carin et al. (2017) to determine why athletic groups are able to keep young adults. This study's goal was to develop a grounded theory (GT) that would explain how athletic groups could keep their young adults. Data from 14 focus-group interviews (27 coaches and 28 young adults) were gathered and analysed using a constant comparative technique in accordance with constructivist GT methodology. The central category, "The individual at the centre of a 46 community," encapsulates a process in which the created GT is divided into three key categories: "Participation and influence," "Social connectedness," and "Good conditions." Regardless of the young adults' backgrounds, aspirations, or abilities, the coaches place the individual at the centre of a community and pay attention to the needs and interests of each one of them. Although the moral obligation to promote diversity was not entirely absent from the conversations with the coaches and the young adults, the majority of diversity strategies appeared to be based on ambition and skills, gender, age, and sexuality.

CHAPTER-III

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this present study was to investigate the Socio-Economic Status and role of Clubs/Associations on the performance of wrestlers in Karnataka state. The methodology chapter involves the selection of subjects, selection of variables, selection of tools and statistical techniques of the study. There were a number of methods of research. Defining research is perhaps less important than understanding its nature. Research is important for the advancement of any academic field or discipline. Research can be classified as exploratory, descriptive, or explanatory, depending upon its purpose. It can also be classified as either theoretical or applied, depending upon the level of application of the findings to 'real life' situations. Research may involve the collection of new data (primary research) or the use of existing data (secondary research). Understanding of research, the investigator used survey method for this present study. Three questionnaires were designed and administered to the participants.

SELECTION OF SUBJECTS:

The purpose of this present study was to investigate the Socio-Economic Status and role of Clubs/Associations on the performance of wrestlers in Karnataka state. To achieve this purpose total 400 Wrestlers were randomly selected as subjects from different clubs/ association within the Karnataka State. In which 200 male and 200 female were selected. The age of selected subjects was ranged between 15-25 years. To analyze the contribution of clubs to the achievement of the wrestlers, the 73 wrestling clubs/Associations from fourteen districts of Karnataka State which were; Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Uttara Kannada, Shivamogga, Davangere, Dharwad, Belgavi, Haveri, Mysore, Bangalore, Chitradurga, Gadag, Bhagalkote, and Mandya were randomly selected.

SELECTION OF VARIABLES:

On the basis of review of all the available related literatures, books, journals, encyclopaedias, research papers and periodicals pertaining to the study, the investigator selected the following variables for the study.

Dependent Variables:

1. Role of Clubs/Association
2. Socio-Economic Status

Independent Variable:

1. Wrestling Performance.

3.3. SELECTION OF TOOLS:

Table: 3.1

Selected variables, Tools and Measurement Units

Variables	**Tools**	**Measurement Unit**
Role of Club/Association	Role of Club/Association Questionnaire	Score
Socio-Economic Status	Socio-Economic Status Questionnaire	Scores
Wrestling Performance	Wrestling Performance Questionnaire	Scores

DESCRIPTION OF TOOLS:

The present study was based on survey method. The data was collected from the subjects and the wrestling clubs/Associations with the help of questionnaires. Three well-structured questionnaires were constructed by the investigator which were Role of Club/Association Questionnaire, Socio-Economic Status Questionnaire and Wrestling Performance Questionnaire with help of the experts. Then norms were fixed on the basis of results of the pilot study and with the help of the experts' opinion. Then administered those constructed questions i, e., Socio-Economic Questionnaire and

Wrestling Performance Questionnaire on 400 wrestlers and Role of Club/Association Questionnaire on 73 wrestling clubs/associations of Karnataka State for getting the needful information.

Role of Club/Association Questionnaire:

The Role of Club/Association Questionnaire was heterogeneous in nature, the Role of Club/Association Questionnaire consisting of five main sections those were;

Table: 3.2

Description of Role of Club/Association Questionnaire

Sections	**No. of Items**	**Items Related to**
I. General Information.	03	Name of the club, place, Year of establishment
II. Infrastructure Perspective.	01	Infrastructure facilities like, Indoor Facility, Gymnasium, Mat, Free space, other if any.
III. Training Perspective.	03	Number of coaches, qualification of coaches, Number of training days.
IV. Financial Perspective.	04	Fees, Sponsoring from any agent, financial support from any other source, financial support to players.
V. Achievement of clubs.	01	Number of medals (Gold, Silver and Bronze) at international, national, state, University levels from the year 2015.

Some questions were in close end form (options given) and some were in open ended form (no option given). Each question was graded with predetermined scores.

The scoring of Role of Club/Association Questionnaire was as follows;

Table: 3.3

The scoring of Role of Club/Association Questionnaire

Role of Club/Association	**Scoring**
Excellent	70 and above
Good	50-69
Average	25-49
Poor	Below 25

Socio-Economic Status Questionnaire:

The Socio-Economic Status Questionnaire consisting of Six main sections those were;

Table: 3.4

Description of Socio-Economic Status Questionnaire

Sections	**No. of Items**	**Items Related to**
I. Socio-demographical details.	08	Name, Age, Height, Weight, Religion, Caste, Rural/Urban Residence, Single/Married.
II. Family details.	03	Family type- Nuclear/Joint, Members, Number of siblings
III. Educational details.	01	Educational details of all members of the family
IV. Occupational Details.	01	Occupational details of all members of the family
V. Family assets.	01	Estimated Cash value of all the assets of the family
VI. Family Income	01	Monthly income of all members of the family.

Some questions were in close end form (options given) and some were in open ended (no option given) form. Each question was graded with predetermined scores.

The scoring of Socio-Economic Status Questionnaire was as follows;

Table: 3.5

The scoring of Socio-Economic Status Questionnaire

Socio-Economic Status	**Scoring**
High Socio-Economic Status	60 and above
Medium Socio-Economic Status	31-59
Low Socio-Economic Status	30 and below

Wrestling Performance Questionnaire:

The Wrestling Performance Questionnaire was consisting of five main sections those were;

Table: 3.6

Description of Wrestling Performance Questionnaire

Sections	**No. of Items**	**Items Related to**
I. Club information.	01	Name and place of the club
II. Level of participation.	02	Highest level of participation and number of times
III. Level of achievement.	01	Number of medals at University, State, National and International levels.
IV. Financial and other supports from the clubs.	03	Number of times received, Amount and Purpose
V. Support Level from the Club other than Financial	01	Grading
VI. Awards received.	01	Number of awards and level

Some questions were in close end form (options given) and some were in open ended form (No option given). Each question was graded with predetermined scores.

The scoring of Wrestling Performance Questionnaire was as follows;

Table: 3.7

The Wrestling Performance Questionnaire

Wrestling Performance	**Scoring**
Good	25-34
Average	15-24
Poor	Below 15

PILOT STUDY:

The investigator had conducted a pilot study on 10 wrestling clubs and 50 wrestlers, in order to know the practical difficulties in the administration of the test, to gain additional knowledge, ideas and approaches. It was based on the result of the Pilot study the norms and scoring were determined which helped for the further data collections and analysis.

COLLECTION OF DATA:

The first step in the process of data collection for the study was to establish contact with the wrestlers and wrestling clubs of Karnataka State related to collect necessary data for the study. Accordingly, letters were posted to wrestlers, coaches, wrestling clubs for seeking the permission to administer questionnaires on them. After confirmation of their permission data was collected.

The investigator was administered the questionnaires to the players and clubs. The researcher explained about the purpose of the study and assured them that the information which will be gathered would be kept confidential. The data were collected under the direct supervision of the research scholar. To ensure the cooperation of subjects, the investigator had personally met all the subjects selected for the study.

The investigator gave very clear instructions regarding the method of answering to the questionnaire. All the questionnaires were administered by the investigator in a face-to-face relationship with the subjects. All the questionnaires framed in English to enable the students to read and understand and respond it accordingly. Time was not restricted. The purpose of the study was explained and enough confidence was created in the minds of the respondents so as to make them reveal their family financial position, if necessary, with relevant information.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

In order to know the socio-economic status, achievement level of wrestlers and contribution of clubs on wrestling performance the collected data was analysed with suitable statistical techniques that are descriptive statistics; mean, SD, correlation and regression was employed. The statistical analysis was performed using of SPSS 28.1 version and AMOS software. The significance was set at 0.05 level.

CHAPTER-IV

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

In the light of set objectives of the study, the data was collected and analyzed. The present chapter deals with the analysis of data, findings and discussion of hypothesis.

The purpose of this present study was to investigate the Socio-Economic Status and role of Clubs/Associations on the performance of wrestlers in Karnataka state. To achieve this purpose total 400 Wrestlers were randomly selected as subjects from different clubs/ association within the Karnataka State. In which 200 male and 200 female were selected. The age of selected subjects was ranged between 18-25 years. To analyze the contribution of clubs to the achievement of the wrestlers the 73 wrestling clubs/Associations were randomly selected. The investigator selected Role of Clubs/Association and Socio-Economic Status as dependent variable whereas Wrestling performance level selected as independent variable.

In order to know the socio-economic status, achievement level of wrestlers and contribution of clubs on wrestling performance the collected data was analyzed with suitable statistical techniques that are descriptive statistics; mean, SD, correlation and regression (structural equation model) was employed. The statistical analysis was performed using of SPSS 28.1 version and AMOS software. The significance was set at 0.05 level.

The descriptive statistics that is mean and SD, minimum and maximum scores of ages. Height, Weight of Wrestlers has been presented in table – 4.1

Table: 4.1

Mean, SD, Minimum and Maximum of Age, Height and Weight of Wrestlers

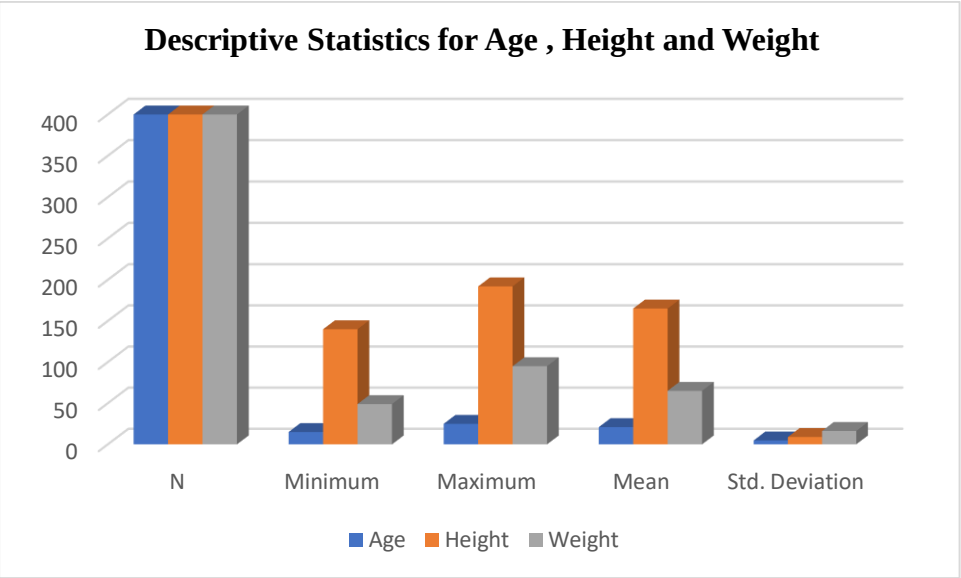
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age	400	15	25	20.96	4.76
Height	400	140	192	165.09	8.98

Weight	400	49	95	65.07	16.29

Table 4.1 shows that the minimum age of participants is 15 and the maximum age is 35. The average age of participants in this study is 21 years. The minimum height of participants is 140 and the maximum 192cm with an average height of 165.09. The minimum weight of participants is 49kg and the maximum is 95 kg. The weight of participants in this study is 65.06 kg. The graphical representation of Mean, SD, minimum and maximum scores of ages, height and weight of the wrestlers have been presented in figure 4.1.

Figure: 4.1

Graphical representation of Mean, SD, minimum and maximum scores of ages, height and weight of the wrestlers



Objective-1: To find out the Socio-Economic status of the Wrestlers of Karnataka state.

Hypothesis-1: It was hypothesized that the socio-economic status of the Wrestlers of Karnataka state would be at medium level.

The descriptive statistics that is mean and SD, minimum and maximum of Socio-Economic Status of Wrestlers Karnataka state has been presented in table – 4.2

Table: 4.2

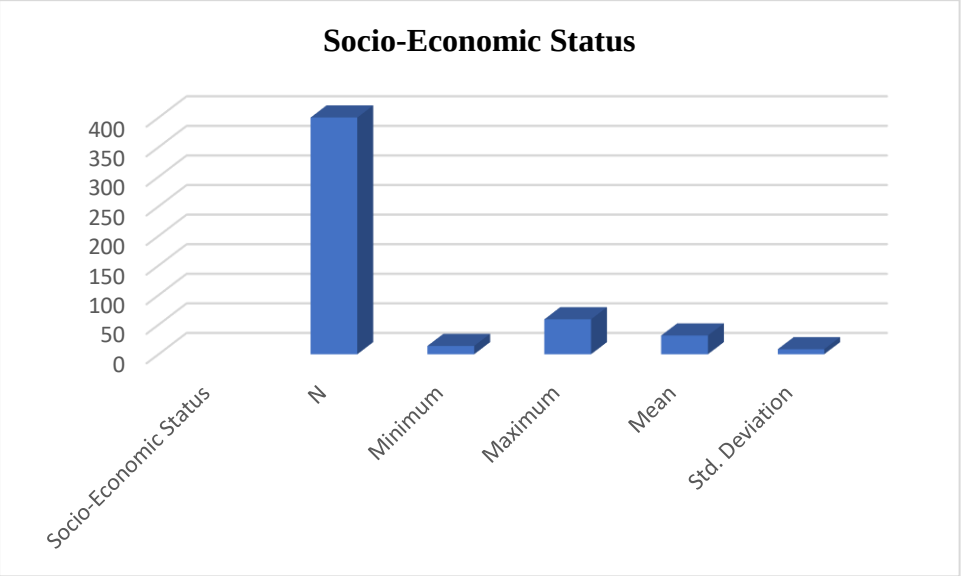
Mean, SD, Minimum and Maximum of Socio-Economic Status of Wrestlers of Karnataka State

Socio-Economic Status	
N	400
Minimum	14.00
Maximum	59.00
Mean	31.54
Std. Deviation	8.46

The Table 4.2 shows that the minimum, maximum, mean and SD scores of Socio-Economic Status of Wrestlers was 14, 59, 31.54 and 8.46 respectively. The graphical representation of mean and SD, minimum and maximum of Socio-Economic Status of wrestlers Karnataka state has been presented in figure – 4.2

Figure: 4.2

Graphical representation of mean and SD, minimum and maximum of Socio-Economic Status of Wrestlers of Karnataka state



From the table 4.2 and figure 4.2 it clear that the average value of socio-economic status of the wrestlers of Karnataka state was 31.54. According to the predetermined scoring, the wrestlers of Karnataka state have medium level of Socio-

Economic Status. The term "socio-economic status" refers to the social and economic position that parents have in society. It is defined as a group of people who consider themselves to be on an equal due to similarities in family background, level of education, occupation, towards social issues.

Regardless of a person's social standing or sports performance, socioeconomic status is typically determined by their money and occupation. Socio-economic status has a deep impact on the development of an individual as well as athlete. Several studies proved that the socio-economic status of an athletes influences their performance. (Kamble et al., 2019). Many studies had proved that the majority of the wrestlers' socio-economic status was medium level. The result of the study agreed with the result of Kamble et.al., 2019. Patial, 2016 and Chaudhary, n.d.2018.

The result of the study showed that the wrestlers of Karnataka State have medium level of Socio-Economic Status. Hence, the hypothesis -1 was accepted and conclude that the socio-economic status of wrestlers of Karnataka State was medium level.

Objective-2: To find out the level of performance of wrestlers of Karnataka State.

Hypothesis-2: It was also hypothesized that the level of performance of wrestlers would be good.

The descriptive statistics that is mean and SD, minimum and maximum of level of performance of wrestlers of Karnataka state has been presented in table – 4.3

Table: 4.3

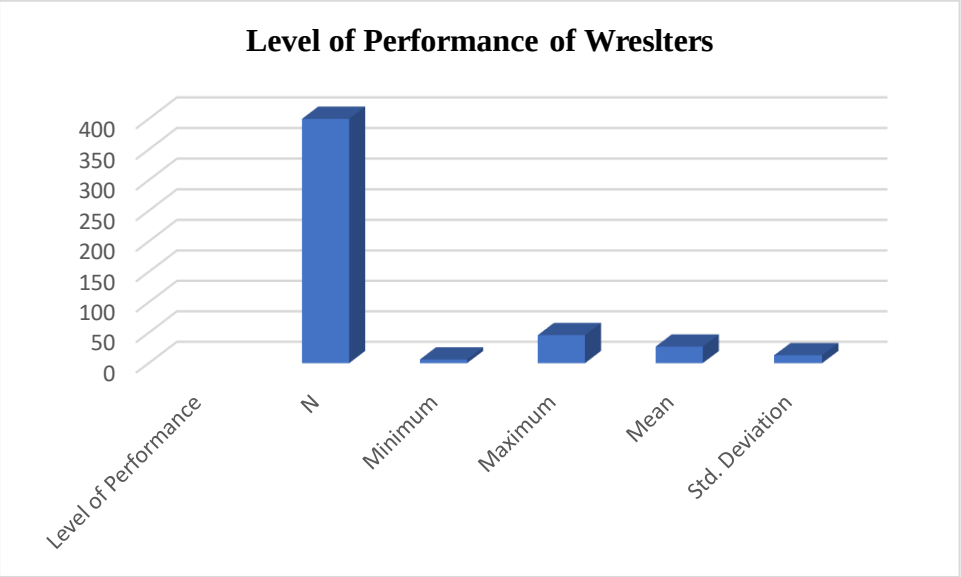
Mean, SD, Minimum and Maximum of Level of Performance of Wrestlers of Karnataka State

Level of Performance	
N	400
Minimum	6.00
Maximum	46.00
Mean	27.24
Std. Deviation	12.91

The Table 4.3 shows that the minimum, maximum, mean and SD scores of levels of Performance of Wrestlers was 6, 46, 27.24 and 12.91 respectively. The graphical representation of mean and SD, minimum and maximum of Performance of wrestlers Karnataka state has been presented in figure – 4.3

Figure:4.3

Graphical representation of Mean and SD, Minimum and Maximum of Performance of Wrestlers of Karnataka State



From the table 4.3 and figure 4.3 it clear that the average value of Performance of Wrestlers of Karnataka state was 27.24. According to the predetermined scoring, the wrestlers of Karnataka state have good level of wrestling performance. The performance of any sport depends on many factors such as physical fitness, physiological factors, psychological factors, skill level and so on. Success in wrestling also depend on training, coaching and the availability of facilities and infrastructures related to wrestling. The athletes who got high level of training with good sports infrastructure with other factors may give better performances in elite level of competitions.

The result of the study showed that the wrestlers of Karnataka State showed good level of performance in wrestling. Hence, the hypothesis -2 was accepted.

Objective - 3: To know the role of Wrestling Clubs/Associations on performance of Wrestlers of Karnataka State.

Hypothesis–3: Further, it was also hypothesized that the role of Wrestling Clubs/Associations of Karnataka State would be average.

FACTOR WISE DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF ROLE OF WRESTLING CLUBS:

The factor wise descriptive statistics of Role of Wrestling Clubs have been presented in table 4.4

Table- 4.4

Factor wise Descriptive Statistics of Role of Wrestling Clubs

Descriptives	Infrastructure Factor	Training Factor	Financial Factor	Achievement Factor
N	73	73	73	73
Minimum	0	7	0	0
Maximum	12	108	6	60
Mean	4.45	31.5	1.05	8.49
Standard deviation	2.48	18.9	1.54	10.4

The above table 4.4 depicts that;

Infrastructure Factor:

The descriptive statistics for the infrastructure variable reveal that the observed values range from 0 to 12. The mean score of 4.45 suggests that, on average, there is a moderate level of infrastructure in the dataset. The standard deviation of 2.48 indicates that there is some variability in the infrastructure scores. This suggests that while the

average infrastructure is decent, there is notable diversity in the quality of infrastructure across the observations.

Training Factor:

The Training variable exhibits a wide range of values, from 7 to 108. With a mean value of 31.5, it is evident that, on average, there is a relatively high level of training in the dataset. However, the standard deviation of 18.9 indicates significant variability in training levels. This substantial variation in training scores suggests that there may be diverse training experiences or programs among the data points.

Financial Factor:

In the Financial variable, the range of scores spans from 0 to 6, showcasing a relatively narrow distribution of values. The mean score of 1.05 implies that, on average, financial resources are quite limited. The standard deviation of 1.54 reveals that there is some variability in financial scores across the dataset, although not as extensive as in the Training variable. The relatively low mean and modest standard deviation suggest that most data points tend to have limited financial resources.

Achievement Factor:

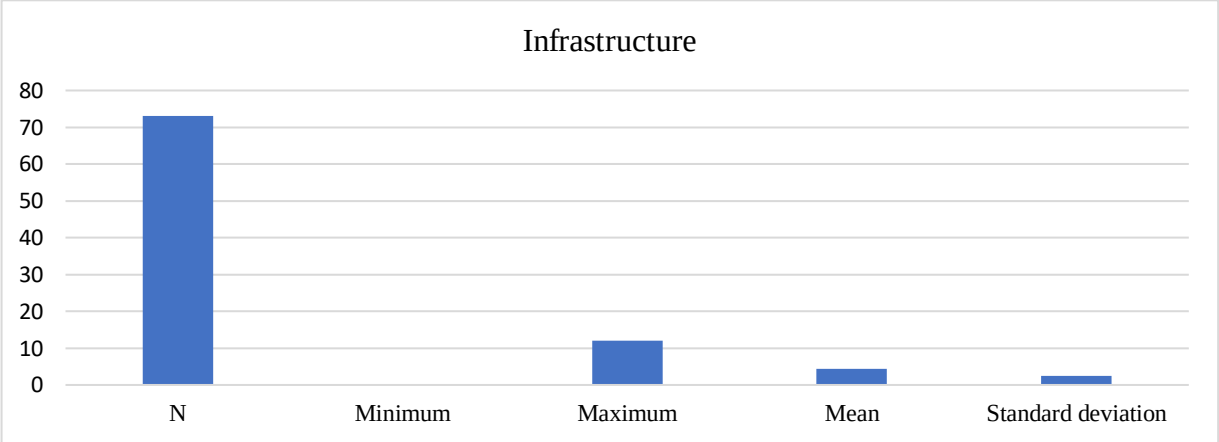
The Achievement variable displays a wide range of scores, ranging from 0 to 60. The mean achievement score of 8.49 indicates that, on average, achievements are moderate within the dataset. The standard deviation of 10.4 points to a substantial degree of variability in achievement scores. This suggests that while the average level of achievement is moderate, there is a considerable spread of achievement levels across the observations, indicating a wide spectrum of accomplishments.

The descriptive statistics for each variable provide a comprehensive view of their distribution and characteristics within the dataset. They highlight the differences in levels, variability, and the range of values for Infrastructure, Training, Financial, and Achievement, which can guide further analysis and decision-making processes. The

Graphical representation of Mean, SD, Minimum and Maximum Scores of Infrastructures has been presented in Figure 4.4.

Figure 4.4

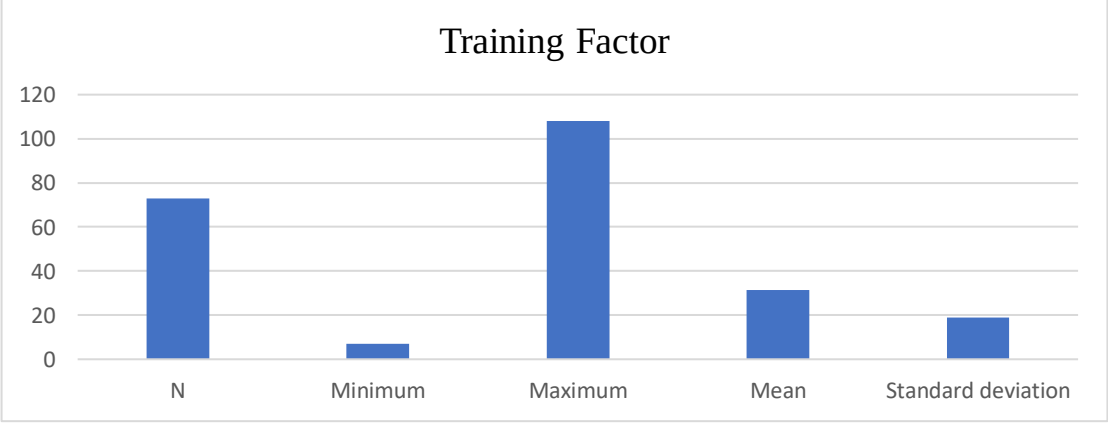
Graphical representation of Mean, SD, Minimum and Maximum scores of for Infrastructure factor



The Graphical representation of Mean, SD, Minimum and Maximum Scores of Training factor has been presented in Figure 4.5.

Figure 4.5

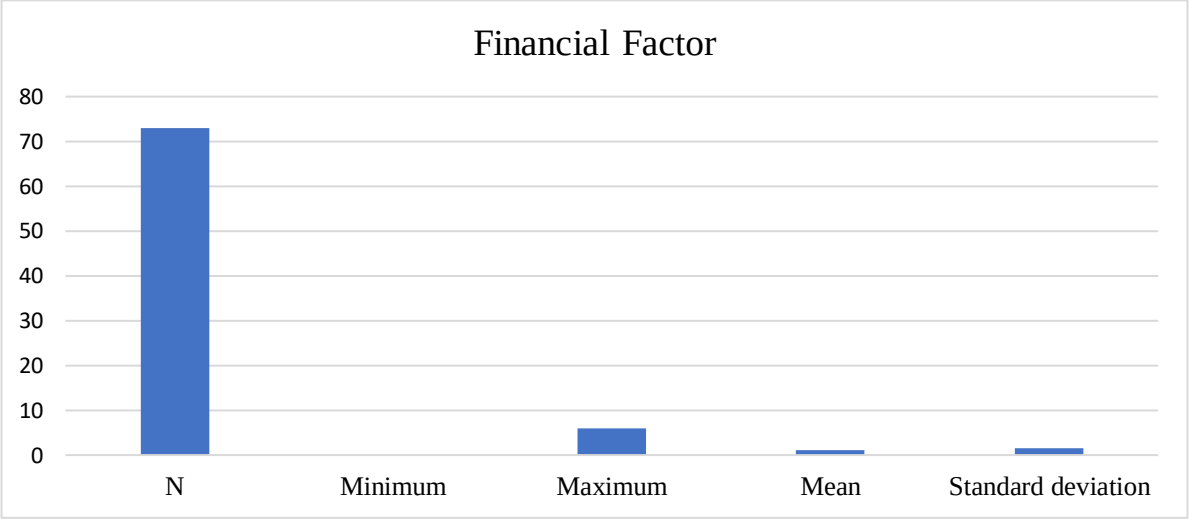
Graphical representation of Mean, SD, Minimum and Maximum scores of for Training Factor



The Graphical representation of Mean, SD, Minimum and Maximum Scores of Financial factor has been presented in Figure 4.6.

Figure 4.6

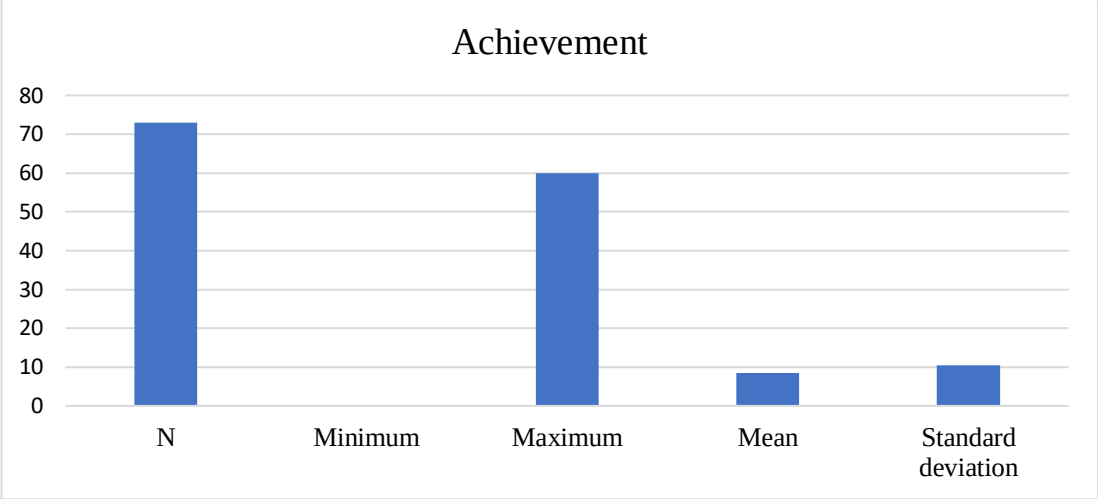
Graphical representation of Mean, SD, Minimum and Maximum scores of for Financial Factor



The Graphical representation of Mean, SD, Minimum and Maximum Scores of Achievement factor has been presented in Figure 4.7.

Figure 4.7

Graphical representation of Mean, SD, Minimum and Maximum scores of for Achievement Factor



ROLE OF WRESTLING CLUBS/ASSOCIATION

The descriptive statistics that is mean and SD, minimum and maximum of Role of wrestling clubs/associations of Karnataka state has been presented in table – 4.5

Table: 4.5

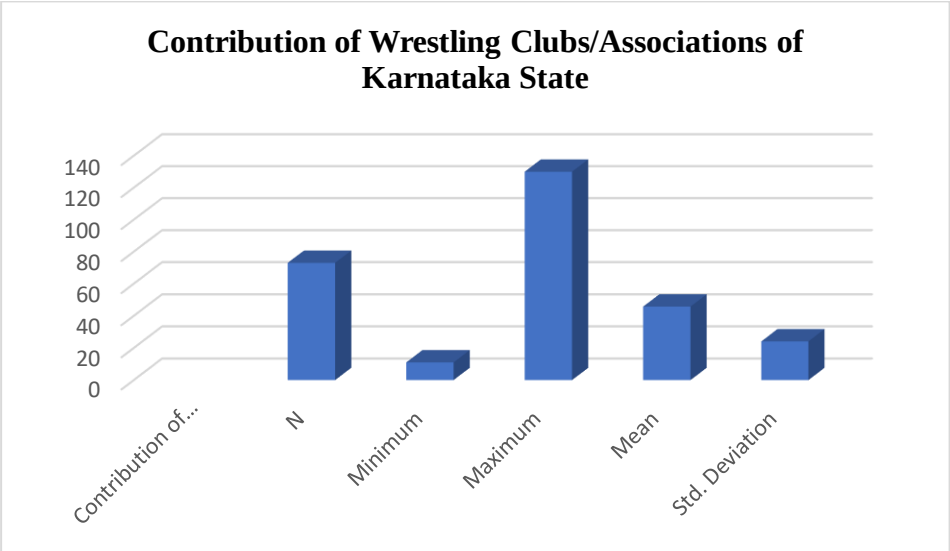
Mean, SD, Minimum and Maximum of Role of Wrestling Clubs/Associations of Karnataka State

Contribution of Wrestling Clubs/Associations	
N	73
Minimum	11.00
Maximum	130.00
Mean	45.75
Std. Deviation	24.11

The Table 4.5 shows that the minimum, maximum, mean and SD scores of Contributions of Wrestling Clubs/Associations of Karnataka State was 11, 130, 45.75 and 24.11 respectively. The graphical representation of mean and SD, minimum and maximum of Contribution of Wrestling Clubs/Associations of Karnataka State has been presented in figure – 4.8

Figure: 4.8

Graphical representation of Mean and SD, Minimum and Maximum of Contribution of Wrestling Clubs/Associations of Karnataka State



From the table 4.5 and figure 4.8, it clear that the mean value of contribution of wrestling clubs/associations was 45.75. According to the predetermined scoring, the contribution of wrestling clubs/associations was average level. Sports club is basic structure and functional unit in overall set-up of sports in any country. The promotion of sports will not happen until and unless we are not making our club organization strong. The success of national sporting systems depends on the effectiveness of its component parts in which the sports clubs/association plays a vital role. (Ferguson, 2021). For the smooth functioning and contributing to develop sports from any sports club, finance is of paramount importance. Government, private, voluntary agencies are need to do financial support to these kinds of sports clubs to improve infrastructure and facilities there by the contribution level of clubs/association may increases.

The result of the study showed that the contribution of wrestling clubs/associations showed average level. Hence, the hypothesis -3 was accepted and concluded that the contribution of wrestling clubs/associations was average level.

Objective – 4: To know the relationship between Socio-Economic status and performance of wrestles of Karnataka State.

Hypothesis – 4: It was further hypothesized that the, there would be a significant relationship between Socio-Economic Status and performance level of wrestlers of Karnataka State.

The correlation between Socio-Economic Status and wrestling performance has been presented in table – 4.6.

Table: 4.6

Correlation between Socio-Economic Status and wrestling performance

SES vs Performance	**Pearson Correlation**	0.476
	p- value	0.0377*

*Significance level 0.05

The table 4.6 depicts that the score of correlation between Socio-Economic Status and wrestling performance was 0.476 with the p-value 0.0377, which is significant at 0.05 level of significance. It is clear that there was a positive association between Socio-Economic Status and wrestling performance. which indicates that as the SES score increases Performance score also increases. Many factors influence the performance of any sports. Likewise wrestling performance also depends on the physical fitness, psycho-social factors, physiological factors, demographical factors, skill level, method of training and so on. In which the socio-economic status one of the important factors which influences the performance. The athlete comes with high socio-economic background may get good training and coaching facilities that may lead to give better performance.

Many studies had proved that the Socio-Economic status has positive association on sports performances. The result of the present study agreed with the result of Singh 2018, Kamble et.al., 2019. Patial, 2016 and Chaudhary, n.d.2018. and Nezhad et al., 2012.

The result of the present study showed that there was a positive association between Socio-Economic status and performance of wrestling. Hence the hypothesis -4 was accepted and concluded that there was a significant relationship between Socio-Economic status and performance of wrestling.

Objective – 5: To know the relationship between role of Wrestling Clubs/Associations and performance of Wrestles of Karnataka State.

Hypothesis – 5: It was also hypothesized that there would be no significant relationship between contribution of wrestling clubs/associations and performance level of wrestlers of Karnataka State.

The correlation between Contribution of Wrestling Clubs/Associations and Wrestling Performance has been presented in table – 4.7.

Table: 4.7

Contribution of Wrestling Clubs/Associations and Wrestling Performance

Performance Vs Club Contribution	**Pearson Correlation**	0.882
	p-value	0.000*

*Significance level 0.05

The table 4.7 depicts that the score of correlation between Contribution of Wrestling Clubs/Associations and wrestling performance was 0.882 with the p-value 0.000, which is significant at 0.05 level of significance. It is clear that there was a positive association between Contribution of Wrestling Clubs/Associations and wrestling performance. which indicates that as the club's contribution increases the Performance score also increases.

The result of the present study showed that there was a positive association between Contribution of Wrestling Clubs/Associations and performance of wrestling. Hence the hypothesis -5 was accepted and concluded that there was a significant relationship between Contribution of Wrestling Clubs/Associations and performance of wrestling.

Objective-6: To estimate the impact of the contribution of club and socio-economic status on the performance of wrestlers and construct a model to predict the performance of wrestlers.

Hypothesis- 6: It was also hypothesized that the independent variables confined to this study may significantly contribute to predict the performance of wrestlers.

To estimate the impact of the contribution of club and socio-economic status on the performance of wrestlers' Structural equation modelling was carried using AMOS software to validate the working of theoretical model constructed for evaluating contribution of club and socio-economic status on the performance of wrestlers.

STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODEL FOR PERFORMANCE OF WRESTLERS

Structural equation models connect dependent latent variables with the independent latent variables. The Model parameters are estimated based on maximum likelihood method. The standard error of the estimates along with test p-value of the test for significance was also reported. Constructed Model performance was reported based on model fit indices.

The table 4.8 gives the estimated path coefficients that minimize the difference between observed and model coefficients along with their corresponding standard errors and p-values. Here, the estimated path coefficients represent the strength of connections or the strength of the influence conveyed through that pathway. The last column indicates the statistically significant variables.

Table 4.8

Estimated path coefficients, Standard error and p- value

			Estimate	S.E.	p-value	Conclusion
Achievement of the Club/Association	<---	Club_Contribution	1			
Training	<---	Club_Contribution	2.845	1.301	0.029*	Significant
Financial	<---	Club_Contribution	0.241	0.121	0.047*	Significant
Infrastructure	<---	Club_Contribution	0.065	0.032	0.042*	Significant
Occupational	<---	Socio_Eco_Status	1			
Educational	<---	Socio_Eco_Status	4.156	1.971	0.040*	Significant
Family	<---	Socio_Eco_Status	0.276	0.125	0.028*	Significant
Socio_demographic	<---	Socio_Eco_Status	0.015	0.044	0.739	In Significant

Family_asset_MI	<---	Socio_Eco_Status	0.143	0.073	0.049*	Significant
Performance	**<---**	**Club_Contribution**	**0.193**	**0.0901**	**0.043***	**Significant**
Performance	**<---**	**Socio_Eco_Status**	**0.176**	**0.0858**	**0.046***	**Significant**

*Significance level 0.05

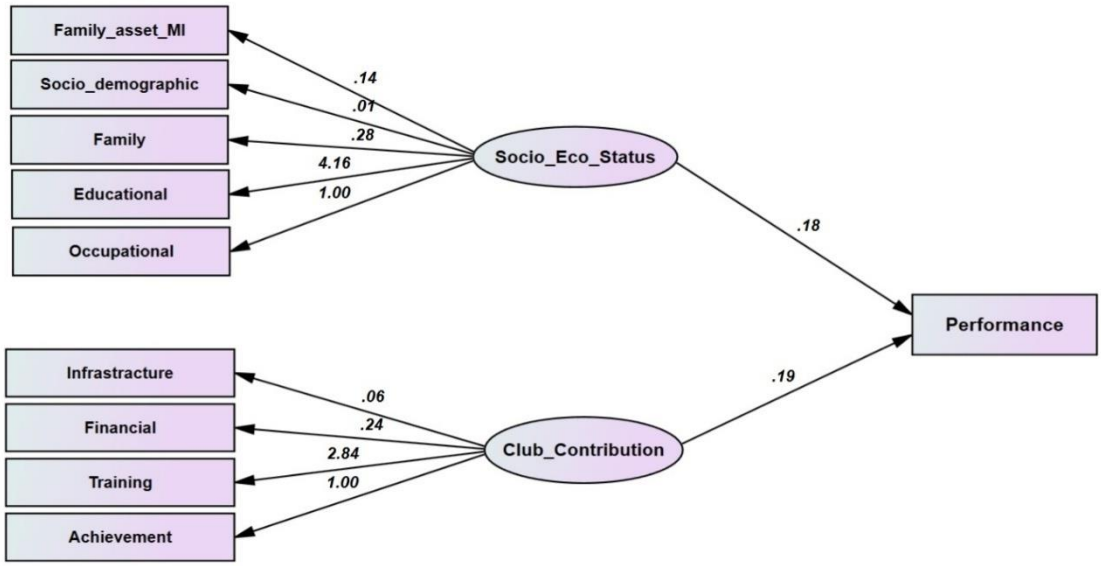
From the above table 4.8, it is clear that all the factors considered are statistically significant to measure respective latent variables namely socio-Economic Status and club contribution. Hence confirms the validity of each measurement model which indicates that the structural model can be applied to confirm the working of the theoretical conceptual model with data. Based on the above table, the following conclusions were drawn.

a. Both Club contribution and Socio-Economic Status have a positive impact on the Performance of Wrestlers. Also, the impact of club contribution to the performance of Wrestlers is more compared to Socio-economic status.
b. When the Club contribution score goes up by 1, Wrestlers' Performance goes up by 0.193.
c. When Socio-Economic Status goes up by 1, Wrestlers Performance goes up by 0.176.
d. Educational factors, Family details, Family assets and income are significant factors. For the Socio-Economic Status.
e. All the four aspects under consideration namely Financial, Infrastructure, training and achievement are significant factors for club contribution. Also, observe that Training given by the club has a large positive impact in terms of contribution followed by financial aspects.

The structural equation model given in **Figure 4.9** was analyzed for the suitability of the indicators of model fit. The scholar analyzed the coefficients and significance of the structural paths and verify the explanatory power of the constructed model for studying the impact of club contribution and socio-economic status on the performance of Wrestlers.

Figure: 4.9

Structural Equation Model



CONSTRUCTION OF A MODEL TO PREDICT THE PERFORMANCE OF WRESTLERS

Table 4.9

Assessment for model goodness of fit

RMSEA	CFI	TLI	GFI	PNFI	RMR	NFI
0.0446	0.904	0.901	0.921	0.305	0.065	0.797

Since RMSE < 0.07, RMR < 0.08, PNFI < 0.6 and GFI, CFI and TLI > 0.90 (cut-off point), overall structural equation model is good fit with data.

Wrestling is one of the combat sports, the high performance in wrestling depends on many factors such as physical fitness, physiological, psychological,

anthropometrical, skills, fitness level, training methods, availability of training, coaches, facilities, financial supports and so on.

In this present study the investigator was intended to know the socio-economic status of wrestlers of Karnataka state and wrestling clubs/associations contribution level and their influence on wrestling performance. The result of the study revealed that the socio-economic factors such as educational factors, Family details, Family assets and income are the significant factors that influences positively to the wrestling performance. The club contribution through providing good training facility, infrastructure facilities and financial facilities influences positively to the wrestling performance.

The independent variables of the present study i.e., socio-economic status and contribution of clubs/association significantly contributed to predict the wrestling performance. Hence, the hypothesis-6 was accepted.

CHAPTER-V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

SUMMARY:

Sports have been an important part of human life since the beginning of civilization. All aspects of human life have been impacted by the development in education, and sports are no exception. Organizations from both the public and private sectors are now very much interested in promoting sports. It is very accurate to say that sports have become part and parcel of life. Our lives would be meaningless if there were no sports.

In essence, a sport is that component of human activity that promotes better body-mind coordination. The first civilized people to place equal emphasis on developing both the "Man of Action" and the "Man of Wisdom" through games, athletics, and physically demanding activities were the Greeks. They discover that without physical activity or participation in sports, intellectual progress would not have been possible. (Jarvie 2006).

Wrestling is one of the ancient games. In excess of four thousand years back at the beginning of development. We discovered that in India and Egypt, Wrestling was a highly contested game. There were many evidences about the Wrestling in India from the puranas. To mention some; Bhim and Balram were able to kill Hidimba and Bakasur during the Mahabharata period, whereas Kansa was killed by Balram and Krishan. (Khan,1964).

Wrestling in Egypt delighted in an uncommon regard. The earliest representation was discovered in a model from the fifth Dynasty (2470-2320 B.C.), which had images of six sets of youngsters. This fresco outshines all previous Egyptian examples in terms of its inventive value and is the main example of youngster wrestling that has been documented that we are aware of. The 219 pictures from the tomb of Bathi III, the 400 illustrations from the tomb of Beni-Hassan, and the drawings from the tomb of Sethi show that ground wrestling in ancient Egypt was characterized by varying systems and by rules that are similar to those of modern master wrestling. (Sanga and Yadav, 2002).

Wrestling is the most important game since the ancient times. It is one of the oldest sports not only in India but also in the world. When Olympic started, there were only two events were conducted i.e., wrestling and athletics. Wrestling is the father of all other sports and games. Wrestling makes a man healthy, active and smart. Pluto's statement "Sound mind in a sound body" can comes into play only by doing wrestling. It is also a big fact wrestling is the cheapest among all the games. Hercules was a famous wrestler of Greece and even today his name is treated as the pride of the common man, a necessity for the soldier and life-breath of the nation. Even now its popularity is immense in the International Sport as it forms part of the world and Olympic Games. With the rise of education many new terms in sports have been found which directly or indirectly influence the performance of wrestlers. They also influence the participation and performance of wrestlers in competitive tournaments. There are many factors which affect the sports performance those include Physical Factors, Psychological Factors, and Social Factors.

It has been recognized that socio-economic factors play a vital role in an individual performance in sports. The Socio-economic status make-up of an individual plays an important role in their achievements in every field of life. Socio-economic status also Influence on habitual physical activity. An individual's socioeconomic situation can have an impact on his or her opportunities, drive to succeed, activity preference, and level of achievement. The socioeconomic condition of athletes who play team sports as opposed to solo sports has been the subject of extensive investigation.

Socio-economic status, or SES, is a comprehensive measure of an individual's or family's economic and social standing in comparison to others, based on factors such as income, education, and occupation. It is a combination of economic and sociological aspects. The socioeconomic status index takes into account factors including employment status, place of residence, monthly income, kind of housing, state of the house, ownership or renting status, standard of life, and formal social involvement. (Nair, 1978).

An individual's socioeconomic situation can have an impact on his or her achievement, opportunities, and drive to succeed. His ambition to excel in athletics and the extent to which success in this pursuit results in inner fulfilment are frequently

influenced by his home environment. Numerous psychological aspects, such as socioeconomic position, attitudes, motivations, spectators, self-concept, motivation, adjustment, etc., affect how well athletes participate in and perform in competitions.

For the improvement of any sports performance of an athlete highly depends on the facilities availability and support of the sports clubs. Considerable research has been conducted on the socio-economic status of sports persons, team sport versus individual sport, Men players versus Women players. And few studies have done on sports clubs related to the development and current status of the sports clubs. But very few research studies are conducted on socio-economic status games like wrestling game players and its influence on performance. And studies have not conducted on sports clubs and their influence on sports performance. Keeping these things into consideration the investigator undertaken this study.

The purpose of this present study was to investigate the Socio-Economic Status and role of Clubs/Associations on the achievement of wrestlers in Karnataka state. To achieve this purpose total 400 Wrestlers were randomly selected as subjects from different clubs/ association within the Karnataka State. In which 200 male and 200 female were selected. The age of selected subjects was ranged between 18-25 years. To analyze the contribution of clubs to the achievement of the wrestlers the 73 wrestling clubs/Associations were randomly selected. The role of club/Association and Socio-economic status was selected as dependent variables whereas wrestling performance was selected as independent variable for the study.

The present study was based on survey method. The data was collected from the subjects and the wrestling clubs/Associations with the help of questionnaires. Three well-structured questionnaires which are Contribution of Club/Association Questionnaire, Socio-Economic Status Questionnaire and Wrestling Achievement Questionnaire was prepared and administered on 400 wrestlers and 73 clubs/associations for getting the needful information.

The Contribution of Club/Association Questionnaire consisting of five main sections those were General Information, Infrastructure Perspective, Training Perspective, Financial Perspective and Achievement of clubs. Some questions were in close end form and some were in open ended form. Each question was graded with predetermined scores.

The Socio-Economic Status Questionnaire consisting of five main sections those were socio-demographical details, Family details, educational details, Occupational Details and Family assets and incomes. Each question was graded with predetermined scores.

The Wrestling Achievement Questionnaire was consisting of six main sections those were club information, level of participation, level of achievement, financial and other supports from the clubs and awards received. Each question was graded with predetermined scores.

In order to know the socio-economic status, achievement level of wrestlers and contribution of clubs on wrestling performance the collected data was analysed with suitable statistical techniques that are descriptive statistics; mean, SD, correlation and regression was employed. The statistical analysis was performed using of SPSS 28.1 version and AMOS software. The significance was set at 0.05 level.

CONCLUSIONS:

On the basis of the research findings and within the limitation of the study the fallowing conclusions were drawn;

1. The Socio-Economic status of wrestlers of Karnataka state was medium level.
2. The wrestling performance of selected subjects was good level.
3. The role of wrestling clubs/associations showed average level.
4. Significant positive association was observed between Socio-Economic Status and Wrestling Performance.
5. Significant positive association was observed between role of Clubs/Association and Wrestling Performance.
6. Both Club contribution and Socio-Economic Status have a positive impact on the Performance of Wrestlers. Also, the impact of club contribution to the performance of Wrestlers is more compared to Socio-economic status.
7. Educational factors, Family details, Family assets and income are significant factors for the Socio-Economic Status.
8. All the four aspects under consideration namely Financial, Infrastructure, training and achievement are significant factors for club contribution. Also, observe that Training given by the club has a large positive impact in terms of contribution followed by financial aspects.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

On basis of findings of the study and the experience of the researcher the following recommendations were made;

It is also recommended that to undertake similar study in other sports and games.

1. The study recommended that to extend the similar type of study to other states.
2. A study may be carried out on Schools, Colleges and University that contribute for the promotion of Wrestling.
3. The study also recommended that to undertake the similar type of study in national level to promote Wrestling sport.
4. The study also recommended that to undertake the similar study in national level to promote other sports.

SUGGESTIONS:

1. The Financial strength is the backbone for every kind of organizations and sports organizations are also no exception. The sports Associations should encourage big business houses and local rich families to come forward and help in providing financial assistance to sportspersons and all such helps should be highlighted through media and newspapers. Moreover, all financial helps given to sports Associations should be exempted from tax by the State Government.

2. Awards and Incentives go a long way in achieving excellence in the field of sports so besides Government the State Sports Associations should also honor the players publicly and should give due recognition to the coaches who helped the players in winning medals at National and International levels.

3. The study also recommended that the clubs/associations should hire the qualified coaches to give scientific coaching to the wrestlers.

4. The sports clubs/associations should hire the eminent sports personalities of concerned sports and games and organize off-season and pre-competition coaching camps.

5. The study also recommended that the sports clubs/associations should use the mass media for the promotion of their sports and games.

6. The Financial strength is the backbone for every kind of organizations and sports clubs/associations are also no exception. The sports clubs/associations should encourage big business houses and local rich families to come forward and help in providing financial assistance to sportspersons and all such helps should be highlighted through media and newspapers. Moreover, all financial helps given to sports Associations should be exempted from tax by the State Government.

7. Government should grant sufficient financial aid to run the training programs efficiently in wrestling clubs/associations.

8. Sufficient and modern sports infrastructure and scientific training should be provided to raise the standard of sports in the country.

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